

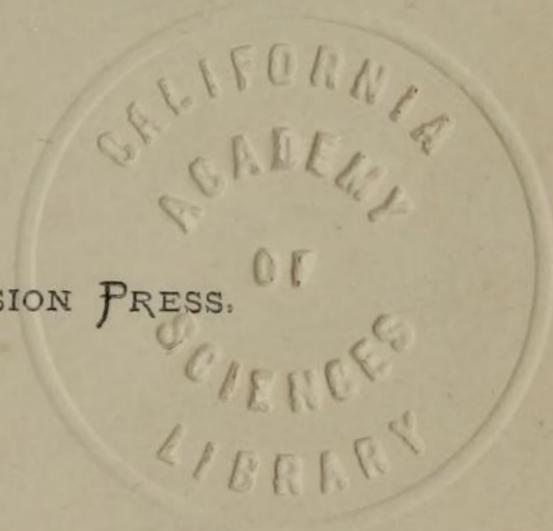
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

EDITED BY
THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.

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JANUARY TO DECEMBER,
1874.

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4. To build a lofty mosque. Ask him minutely regarding its excellence.
 5. I searched for the date of its construction, and the old sage told me the words
 "Like a house of agate." A. H. 1074.

* در اوان شاه عالمگیر عادل دین پناه *
 * کز فروغ عدل او عالم پذیرفته ضیا *
 * معتمد خان یافت چون توفیق حقیق با خود رفیق *
 * ساخت این مسجد مقدس را ز صدق دل بنا *
 * حاصل این چاه و این حمام هم این حجره ها *
 * وقف شد بر خدمت مسجد پی نان و نوا *
 * خواهم از شاهان و از حاکم عادل روزگار *
 * تا نیالایند دست از حاکمیش بهر خدا *
 * باد دایم یا رب این مسجد بفضل اهل دهر *
 * تا بود گیتی و مهر و ماه و هم ارض و سما *

1. In the reign of Sháh 'Alamgír, the just, the religious, the light of whose justice illuminates the world,
2. Mu'tamid Khán found grace to build with sincerity of heart this holy mosque.
3. The revenue of this well and this bath and these rooms was given as a perpetual grant to the servants of the mosque for their maintenance.
4. I request the just kings and rulers of the age not to misappropriate the revenues of the mosque for the sake of God.
5. O God, may this mosque through the kindness of the people of the world remain standing as long as the world, the sun, the moon, the earth, and the heaven remain !

Mr. J. Wood-Mason exhibited drawings of various Blind Crustaceans and drew attention to the fact that a species differing in no particular of generic value from *Deidamia leptodactyla* et *crucifer* of Willemoës v. Suhm, discovered by H. M. S. 'Challenger,' had, years before, been described by Prof. C. Heller under the name of *Polycheles typhlops*; in which species from the Mediterranean the organs of vision were also morphologically entirely wanting, being merely represented by two minute pigment-specks situated at the usual place of origin of the eye-stalks. Mr. Mason also stated that *Polycheles typhlops* and its allies could be placed in no existing family of crustaceans, recent or fossil, with the exception perhaps of the *Eryonidæ*, the structural characters of which appeared to be far too imperfectly known to warrant their being included in it; he, therefore, proposed to establish a new family, to be called the *Polychelidæ*, for their reception, and provisionally to consider them as members of its single genus *Polycheles*. Mr. Mason

further stated that the *Astacus Zaleucus* of Willemoës v. Suhm was no Astacid at all, but represented a new and very remarkable genus of *Thalassinidæ*, which he proposed to designate *Thaumastocheles*: in this species, particularly, the caudal 'swimmeret' had not the terminal plate of its outer branch transversely jointed as in all true *Astacidæ*; he was glad to find that M. Alph. Milne-Edwards, the eminent carcinologist of France, had expressed a similar opinion with regard to its systematic position, in a "Note on the *Nepkropsis Stewarti* of Wood-Mas.," published in the last number of the 'Annales des Sciences Naturelles.'

Mr. Wood-Mason also exhibited specimens of *Trictenotoma Childrenii*, Gray, and read the following note thereon.

Note on Trictenotoma Childrenii, Gray.

So far as I have been able to discover, one additional species only of the very anomalous family of coleopterous insects, *Trictenotomidæ*, of which *T. Childrenii*, Gray is the type, has been described since Professor Westwood published in his 'Cabinet of Oriental Entomology'* the results of his dissections of the three species known to him, viz., of *T. Childrenii*, Gray, *T. Templetonii*, Westw., and *T. aenea*, Parry. Of the first-named I have recently received two specimens (♀) collected at Sámagúting, in the Nágá Hills, by Captain J. Butler, a third (♀) captured by Major H. H. Godwin-Austen in the Dhansiri Valley, and a fourth (♂) taken by one of the collectors of the Indian Museum at Johore, in the Malay Peninsula.

This species having been incorrectly described by Dupont,† whose specimen had most likely become stained by the exudation of fatty matters from the body of the insect itself, after death, or by prolonged immersion in alcohol in company with other objects, as "couverte en dessous d'un villosité jaune verdâtre," it may be worth while to correct the mistake.

The whole of the ventral surface of the insect, in both sexes, from the extremity of the abdomen to the very tips of the triangular processes that lie in front of the eyes and bound the labium (*mentum* of Westwood), the femora to their distal ends, and the narrow inflected portions of the elytra are clothed with a most delicately pure ashy-grey pubescence, wanting only on the mesosternal process, which appears to be normally shining-black, and on the middle of the posterior margins of the abdominal segments, from which it has been removed by friction; the pubescence on the labium and the fringe of hairs on the fore margin of the prosternum alone being stained with very pale luteous; the anterior and posterior faces of the tibiæ, especially of the two anterior pairs, are also slightly pubescent.

The distribution of the four described species is as follows:—

T. Childrenii. Hab. Assam; Tennaserim coast; Johore; Java.

* Op. Cit., p. 47, Pl. XXIII.

† Mag. de Zool., pl. 35, 1832.